

ENEMY AGAIN HURLS HUGE MASS OF TROOPS AGAINST DEFENSES OF IMPORTANT CITY OF AMIENS

British Were Forced Back a Short Distance East of That City and Now Occupy Positions Near Villers-Brettoneaux.

LARGE BODIES OF GERMANS REPULSED REPEATEDLY

French Stood Up Bravely Against Terrific Assault of Over 100,000 Men on a Ten-Mile Front From Grivesnes North.

London, April 5.—The British have been pressed back a short distance on the front east of Amiens to positions east of Villers-Brettoneaux, the war office announced today.

The Germans concentrated troops early this morning near Albert, and the British artillery took them under fire.

In the neighborhood of Bucquoy and in the Scarpe valley there was active artillery fighting during the night. The Germans hurled large bodies of troops against the British between the Luce and Somme rivers, making repeated assaults. For the most part the enemy was thrown back with losses.

FRENCH STOOD GROUND BEFORE BIG ASSAULT

Though More Than 100,000 Germans Were Sent Against Them South of Amiens Yesterday They Lost Only a Small Bit of Territory.

Paris, April 5.—German troops numbering well over 100,000 delivered a terrific attack yesterday against the French along a front of nearly 10 miles from Grivesnes to the Amiens-Roye road. They were met with a storm of fire from French guns and although the assaults were repeated time after time they succeeded in gaining only a small section of ground. The French retained Grivesnes but the Germans occupied the villages of Maillay, Raineval and Moriel.

Announcement last night of this new offensive also says that a powerful counter attack by the French made progress between Montdidier and Lassigny.

The text of last night's statement was as follows:

"The battle was resumed this morning with extreme violence in the region north of Montdidier and still continues. On a front of about 15 kilometers, from Grivesnes as far as north of the road between Amiens and Roye, the Germans attacked with enormous forces, showing a firm determination to break through our front at any cost. Up to the present we have identified by prisoners 11 army divisions.

"Our troops with intrepid courage resisted the shock of the assault masses, who were mowed down by our artillery fire.

"Despite their efforts, 10 times repeated, the Germans succeeded, at the cost of sanguinary sacrifices, in gaining only a few hundred metres of terrain and occupying the villages of Maillay, Raineval and Moriel, the neighboring heights of which we hold.

"Grivesnes, which was attacked with particular violence, remained in the hands of our troops, who, after having broken down all the assaults, counter attacked with vigor and realized progress at this point.

"Between Montdidier and Lassigny there was great activity by the two armies."

STEAMER VALERIA SUNK IN NORTH SEA

The Cunard Left New York on March 4 with a Cargo for a British Port—Office in New York Refuses to Confirm Story.

New York, April 5.—The Cunard liner Valeria, 5,865 tons, has been sunk in the North sea, according to word received here by the insurance interests. She left here March 4 with a cargo for a British port.

At the Cunard line office it was said that instructions had recently been received that reports of the loss of steamers of the line must not be confirmed or denied.

STATESMEN VISITED GENERALS.

Lloyd-George and Clemenceau Went to the Front.

London, April 5.—Premier Lloyd-George returned to London yesterday morning from a visit to the front, says an official announcement last night. The prime minister accompanied M. Clemenceau, the French premier. They visited Field Marshal Haig and General Petain, Foch, Pershing and Bliss.

ONE YEAR OF WAR COST \$9,000,000,000

More Than One-Half of Amount Went in Loans to the Allies and Will Be Repaid.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—Nine billion dollars is the approximate cost to the United States of one year of war. More than one-half has gone in loans to allies and will be repaid eventually; over one-third has been spent for the army and military establishment; one-tenth for the navy and one-fifteenth for shipbuilding.

Just one-sixth of this big war cost has been raised by taxation and other ordinary sources of revenue, and the balance has come from sales of Liberty bonds and certificates of indebtedness. Enormous as these war expenditures may seem to a country whose government in peace times costs between \$700,000,000 and \$800,000,000, they are less than Great Britain's and are only about two-thirds of estimates made by officials less than a year ago. Slow progress of the shipbuilding program and the retarding of the outpouring of war supplies are regarded by officials as the chief reasons why expenses did not equal estimates.

Government expenses now are running about a billion dollars a month, with somewhat less than half going to allies, who spend the greater part of their loans for war supplies. Since the declaration of war April 6, 1916, the government's actual expenditures have been more than \$9,800,000,000, but about \$800,000,000 of this sum would have been spent for normal activities even if the United States had not entered the war.

Ordinary expenditures, under which the treasury forges ahead, all outlays for operation of the governmental machinery and war enterprises, since the declaration of war have been approximately \$6,081,000,000. Actual payments to allies amounted to about \$4,743,000,000.

Income from internal revenue, most of which is represented by war taxes, and from customs and miscellaneous sources, has run up to about \$1,535,000,000, and the two Liberty loans have brought to the treasury a little less than \$5,800,000,000. Small collections from war savings and thrift stamps in the last four months amount to \$140,000,000.

There are a number of other minor receipts and expenditures, but they do not materially affect the condition of the public coffers.

400 PHOTOGRAPHERS WANTED APRIL 15

Call Sent Out from Washington to 15 States—The Men Will Go Into Air Service.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—A call for 400 photographers, registered in the draft, to mobilize at Madison barracks, Sackett Harbor, N. Y., April 15, was sent to 15 states today by Provost Marshal General Crowder. They will be put into air service.

GLASS FOUND IN CANDY.

German Storekeeper in Brooklyn Was Put Under Arrest.

New York, April 5.—Analysis of candy purchased Wednesday by a United States sailor in a Brooklyn store owned by Edward Waller, an unaturalized German, showed that it contained ground glass in the proportion of two-tenths of one per cent, United States Marshal Power announced last night.

Waller, and Henry Willem, his clerk, also a native of Germany, who were residing at his post, early yesterday morning, he held as enemy aliens for investigation, the marshal said. The candy, he added, was traced to a Trenton, N. J., manufacturer. The candy supplied Brooklyn retailers will be confiscated on the ground that the sweets are a menace to the public health, the marshal said.

MANURE FROM BONES.

Austrian Government Has Scheme to Use Animal Bones in Caves.

Berne, April 5.—The Austrian government hopes to obtain two million tons of phosphoric manure from the bones of ancient cave animals which have been found scattered in wide deposits in caves in the mountainous districts of Maravia, Styria, the Tyrol and Dalmatia. In some crown lands there are from 100 to 1,000 of these caves containing guano and the bones of cave animals in great quantities, and a special commission has been appointed to determine the value of these deposits and the best method of exploiting them. Preliminary searches have already been carried out, according to the Neue Freie Presse, which have uncovered 300,000 tons of excellent fertilizing material.

NORWAY AMBITIOUS.

Wishes to Make Itself More Independent of Other Nations.

Christiania, April 5.—In the effort of the Norwegian government to make the country more independent of outside nations, proposals have been accepted for the erection of great iron and steel rolling mills at Narvik, in North Norway. The government owns water-power in this district sufficient to develop 180,000 horse-power for the use of the mills.

CONFESSES MURDER.

Negro Janitor Said He Had Quarrel with Watchman King.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—Will Clements, a negro janitor employed at the offices of the committee on public information, confessed last night that he shot James King, a watchman, at the committee's headquarters, who was found dead at his post, early yesterday morning. Clements, located after an all-day search, told the police that he and King had an argument when he reported for work and that he shot in self-defense after the watchman had drawn a pistol. King's cartridge failed to explode.

TWO SOLDIERS WERE EXECUTED

For the Murder of a Fellow Soldier at Camp Logan, Texas

PVT. RALPH M. FOLEY WAS THE VICTIM

Privates John B. Mann and Walter Matthews, Negroes, Received Full Penalty

Houston, Texas, April 5.—Privates John B. Mann and Walter Matthews, negroes, were executed at Camp Logan this morning for the murder of Private Ralph M. Foley of Company G, 163th infantry.

The men went to death calmly. The death penalty was inflicted by the court martial and was approved by President Wilson. Foley was stabbed while guarding negroes engaged in cleaning up rubbish around the camp.

RAZING BIG GRANITE PLANT.

Largest Stonemaking Building in Milford, N. H., Is Being Removed.

Milford, N. H., April 5.—The plant of the Milford Granite company, the largest granite shed in Milford, has been sold to the wrecking company from Boston, which has begun tearing down the structure.

The building is 365 long and 65 feet wide, and contains much heavy timber, used for the track and supports of the cranes which carried the big granite blocks from place to place in the sheds. Also there is much lumber and other material, including a side track running through the building.

A crew of 12 men from Boston is working under S. S. Duff. They expect to take a month in pulling down the building. All the machinery has been removed previously.

The plant was built 18 years ago by the old Milford Granite company which went through bankruptcy 10 years ago. Then it was bought by Joseph Ford & Son of Cambridge, who operated it until two years ago. Since then it has been idle.

It has been expected that the plant would be sold to people planning to open a munition factory there, but the deal did not go through, and the owners, Messrs. Ford, found that the value of the material was so high for scrap that they sold it to the wreckers.

45 TONS OF CLOTHING

Have Been Received from Vermont By State Red Cross.

The state branch of the Red Cross has received another carload of clothing to be sent to the Belgian relief. The material will be packed in a car and shipped in a few days. Two cars have already gone, the first of which had 12½ tons, while the second had 11 tons in it. In round numbers, 45 tons of clothing have been reported as received from the campaign in Vermont. Whether the state will reach its quota of 80 tons is not an established fact, but indications are not favorable, according to the report this far.

The work of organizing the county chapters, which will take the place of the state chapter in work, although not in fact, is progressing; eight counties have made application, while one county, namely, Windsor, which was all ready to organize, is working under the new plan.

TO APPOINT DENTIST.

To Assist Each of Local Exemption Boards in Vermont.

The Vermont adjutant general's office has received notification from the war department, providing for the appointment of a dentist to each local exemption board which looks as though these officials are to remove minor defects as to the teeth of the registered men.

A call for 10 photographers has also been received at the same office, the bulletin of which will be sent from the office Saturday, asking men of that vocation to the number stated to volunteer for service on or before April 15.

PRESIDENT'S GREETINGS

Sent to American Soldiers Through the "Stars and Stripes."

With the American Army in France, April 5 (by the Associated Press).—This week's issue of The Stars and Stripes, the soldiers' weekly, will contain the following message from President Wilson: "Please convey to the officers and men of our expeditionary forces my warmest greetings on this, the anniversary of the entrance of the United States into this great war for liberty, and say to them that we all have not only greatly admired and been very proud of the way they have so far accounted for themselves, but also have the utmost confidence that in every sense they will prove to be made of the finest metal of free men."

RUSSIANS DESTROYED WARSHIPS

Rather Than to Let Them Fall into German Hands.

Petrograd, April 5 (by the Associated Press).—Several Russian warships, including four submarines, in the harbor of Hang were blown up by their commanders, who feared capture by the Germans. The mayor of Sukhum-Kaler reports that the Black sea fleet torpedo boats are bombarding and looting towns along the coast.

TO INVESTIGATE TELEGRAPH CO'S.

The Government Orders the Physical Valuation of 45 Companies

TO ASSIST VERDICTS ON RATE QUESTIONS

The Order Does Not Include the Western Union Company

Washington, D. C., April 5.—The interstate commerce commission today ordered the physical valuation of 45 telegraph and cable companies' property and their financial condition, similar to the valuation proceedings of the railroads, which has been under way for several years. The inquiry is to be undertaken principally to assist the commission in passing on rate questions.

The order includes the Postal Telegraph company and a number of its subsidiaries, the Commercial Cable company, the Mackay Telegraph and Cable company and several subsidiaries, the New England and other companies. The Western Union was not included in the list.

Petroleum Freight Rates Subject of Inquiry.

A general investigation of railroad freight rates on petroleum and petroleum products was ordered today by the interstate commerce commission. The investigation was decided upon in view of the wide differences in the amounts of the recent rate increases sought by the railroads.

ATTORNEY LEFT CASE.

Because He Didn't Hear from Client When Other Attorneys Did.

A recess in the trial of the Bonazzi vs. Farner case occurred Thursday afternoon, so that J. W. Gordon and E. H. Deavitt might go to Plainfield to take the testimony of Jeremiah Chamberlain, who is about 80 years of age and in poor health, and who could not, with any degree of safety, come to Montpelier. His testimony was relative to the filing of the mortgages which were on record in the town clerk's office and about which Mrs. Bertha Kellogg testified on Wednesday. One of the attorneys stated last evening that the case would occupy most of today. It was expected when it commenced Tuesday that a day and a half would be required, but the evidence has been obtained slowly, which has prolonged the case.

It was expected last night that the case would be closed today. It appears that Mr. Carver has been unable to get information from his client, but other attorneys in Barre, including the state's attorney, have received letters from him, as Mr. Carver explained the affair to the court. The court granted him leave to withdraw as attorney for the defendant in the case. This leaves the case where the plaintiff may move for a defaulted judgment, it was understood last evening.

An interesting contempt proceedings matter was argued before the court on Thursday afternoon, in the case of Sophia John vs. Joseph John. According to the evidence presented, he owed a little over \$2 alimony, and this had been turned over to his attorney to pay the wife. He was in reality in contempt for the amount but the court apparently did not take kindly to the action, for it only ordered Mr. John to pay the costs of the proceedings, John, through his attorney, having shown he intended to pay his alimony but had been paying alimony fees for the defendant instead of alimony to the amount stated above.

A hearing upon the petition of Violet Bottiggi vs. John Bottiggi for a divorce occurred on Thursday afternoon. The petition was amended so that the allegation of adultery was removed from the document.

Information Against Barre Man.

State's Attorney E. R. Davis this morning filed an information against H. Lund of Barre, charging him with adultery. This is the companion case to that which was filed Thursday against Jack Brown. Lund was arrested two weeks ago and had furnished bail for his appearance at trial in the matter.

BANK DEPOSITS CLAIMED.

Other Will Be Paid to the State Unless Properly Vouched For Soon.

In probate court this morning a further hearing was held on savings bank deposits which, unless claimed, are to go to the state of Vermont. The following amounts have been paid to claimants: George McLeod, \$14,761; L. R. Henderson, \$44,445; J. R. Barlett, \$20,000; Van C. Clark, \$2,160; N. P. Philbrick, \$2,771; Mrs. John Grady, \$2,333; Fred C. Duprey, \$14,484. These claims were all paid by the Granite Savings Bank and Trust Co. of Barre, which made a special effort to locate the persons whose names were advertised in the original list.

A claim of \$196.05 was paid by the Barre Savings Bank and Trust Co. in the name of James Reid. Four other deposits are thought to be on the way to being cleared up, they being two in the name of William Dickie, one for A. J. Stephen and one for Mitchell Telo, all deposited in Barre banks. The hearing will probably be continued for a time, after which 25 unclaimed deposits will probably go to the state.

GERMAN FUR PRICES LOWER

Because of Trading Agreements with the Russian Soldiers.

Amsterdam, April 5.—The effect of the trading agreements with the Russian soldiers were noticeable in the fur sales at the annual fur auctions in Leipzig on Feb. 6 and 7. According to German reports all grades of Russian furs were sold at prices about 25 per cent cheaper than last year.

BRITAIN'S URGENT CALL FOR TROOPS COMES TO BARRE

Capt. Louis Keene and Lieut. Clark Addressed Large Audience at Barre Last Evening, Saying That the War Won't Be Over in Three Months.

Why Britain needs the services of her sons who are here in America, and how they may avoid the conscription of alien Britishers that is soon to become operative here were tersely told at an enthusiastic rally in the opera house last evening, when members of the British war mission addressed an audience of about 1,000 people. Moving stories of life in the trenches were told on the screen and by word of mouth, and the appeal drive was made by two of the men who have been "over there." The speakers were Capt. Louis Keene, for the present military instructor at Dartmouth college and the talented author of "Crumps," and Lieut. Clarke, who is attached to the headquarters of the British recruiting mission in Manchester, N. H.

The officers were accompanied by Barre by Sergt. Holmes, another Canadian soldier who went to the front. The latter, having established temporary recruiting quarters at Hotel Barre, will remain in the city until Sunday to confer with prospective recruits. Frank G. Howland, county director of the war thrift stamp campaign, acted as chairman, and with him on the stage, besides the speakers, were Mayor E. C. Glysson, City Clerk James Mackay, and representatives of the American armed forces on land and water, a soldier and two sailors having been impressed from the audience at the beginning of the rally.

Two reels of war movies and the Barre pipe and drum band added variety to the program. The musicians provided a picture of the Tommies as they were going up to the trenches. It was the second time that a Barre audience has been privileged to hear the plain, unvarnished recital of a British soldier who could give a close-up view of the fighting on the western front. Upon Capt. Keene's shoulders, giving a narrative of a soldier's experiences, while Lieut. Clarke, who has been doing his turn with a Scottish regiment, told something of the opportunities awaiting the British subject who will enlist before the draft is used. Sergt. Holmes, who was in the thick of the fighting at the Somme, has yet to recover from a severe gassing, and his expected contribution to the program was omitted.

Capt. Keene enlivened his talk with sidelights on the humorous side of a soldier's life in France, albeit a part of his message was delivered with an intended punch. He was particularly impressive in his denunciation of German propaganda and stressed the necessity of discouraging the kind of talk on which propaganda of Teutonic origin thrives. He described as rank propaganda the stories that Red Cross workers, knitted by the women of America, were being sold, and cautioned his audience about believing damaging stories of this kind. As for the duration of the war, he said that England began by expecting the war would be over in three months. It took months of hard fighting before England solemnly dedicated herself to bringing about a successful termination of the conflict, no matter how remote might be the end. Just now there is no thought of peace in England and France, and the speaker predicted that as the days go by even the lukewarm patriots here in America will realize that anything short of a decisive allied victory will mean a half peace and an outrageous compromise with the horrible theory of German autonomy.

Over and over again he stressed the fact that the war cannot be won until Germany is conquered, and to the contrary of the hope and hope of the enemy, the conservation of food, subscriptions to the Liberty loan and other causes, and voluntary enlistments, that our allies may not suffer for shortage of manpower.

Turning then to his own experiences as a Canadian who went out with the 4th battalion to leave the shores of North America for the battle fields of France, Capt. Keene was once more the animated writer of "Crumps," the book that has given and is giving thousands of Americans a most admirable picture of conditions over there. Even as he told the story of the soldier from this side who goes into the battle for democracy, so the speaker held his audience closely while narrating some of his adventures from 1914 until he was wounded. Like Lieut. Clark and Sergt. Holmes, Capt. Keene is over here because of wounds.

The captain left a Montreal newspaper office in the autumn of 1914 and joined up in the first 33,000 men from Canada. Since then Canada, he said, has given 14 per cent of her population, and is still giving. Through the rainiest rainy season in 41 years, the young soldiers lived an aquatic life on Salisbury Plain, in England. Capt. Keene took his audience across the channel to France with the callow Canadian boys who later were added so mightily to the fine traditions of British North America. He told in an intimate, human way of the soldier's existence behind and in the lines. He described his duties, his food, his failings, and his redeeming qualities. Of "cooties," the parasites peculiar to some sections of the line, he gave a most heartrending account, declaring that the little insects thrive on the most deadly poison ever compounded. The Canadian and British soldiers in the moments of hardest fighting, and the same fighters in moments of relaxation were vividly depicted by Capt. Keene. He paid tribute to the part which the British women have accepted in the war, and above all he lauded the splendid spirit shown by the British fighting man, who goes to the front with a song on his lips and the devil may care in his eye. To do one's bit, he said, is not a matter of circumstances make it imperative that men, and women, too, must do their utmost.

Lieut. Clark confined his remarks to the terms under which British subjects in America may enlist. The law is ample enough to provide for the family at home to assist. Moreover, the man who enlists now is apt to be in France and get a lick at the fighting in the coming summer. The speaker said that candidates for the army might apply to the British recruiting bureau at Manchester, N. H., and that their fare would be paid upon their arrival there. He offered the choice of English, Scottish and Canadian regiments to those who would enlist, and referred to the advisability of joining up before the draft comes. Lieut.

TRY TO BURN KANSAS CITY; LOSS \$2,500,000

Fire Broke Out at Several Places at the S. Time Last Night, According to Reports of the Police Submitted To-day

EIGHTEEN BUSINESS CONCERNS WIPED OUT

Six Firemen Were Injured, and a Boy Was Killed by Being Run Over by Motor Car of the Fire Department

Kansas City, April 5.—The loss in last night's fire, which destroyed the buildings occupied by 18 business concerns, is estimated to be at least \$2,500,000. The police said the reports indicated that the blaze started in several places at the same time. Six firemen were injured, and a boy was killed by a firemen's motor car.

BIG CANNING PLANT VISITED BY FIRE

Five Buildings of W. H. Osborne Co. Wiped Out with Loss of \$100,000—Incendiarism Suspected.

Rochester, N. Y., April 5.—Fire of supposed incendiary origin early today destroyed five buildings of the W. H. Osborne Co., canning plant at Honeyoe Falls, 20 miles from here. The loss is \$100,000. In the buildings were stored \$20,000 worth of seed peas and \$10,000 worth of seed corn.

PAWTUCKET HAD FIRE.

Loss Last Night in Machine Plant Estimated at \$150,000.

Pawtucket, R. I., April 5.—Fire of mysterious origin swept through a portion of the plant of the Narragansett Machine company at the foot of Vale street early last night, causing a loss estimated at \$150,000. Three alarms were rung in for the blaze and the Central Falls fire department was held in readiness to come to the aid of the local firefighters.

The plant had closed for the night when fire was discovered in the steel locker department building, a 400-by-90-foot brick structure, one story high. With amazing swiftness the fire found its way through the rear of this building and consumed two lumber sheds piled high with valuable kiln-dried shingles and maple wood.

The flames then spread to a two-story wooden structure about 100 by 30 feet, which was totally destroyed. The big swamp in the rear of the plant caught fire several times from flying embers, and freight cars on the New Haven tracks were threatened.

The Narragansett Machine company is the biggest concern of the kind in the world making steel lockers and gymnastic apparatus. Officials of the company estimated that the lumber destroyed was worth \$80,000 and the damage to the buildings and their contents was about \$60,000.

MRS. CHARLES J. BERRY.

Died Last Evening at Her Home in Montpelier—Former Resident of Barre.

The death of Abbie C. Foster, wife of Charles J. Berry of Montpelier, occurred at 7:20 o'clock last evening. She had been a helpless invalid for many years. She was born in Montpelier on April 7, 1867. Most of her life was spent in Montpelier until she came to Barre, first as a student at Goldsboro Seminary and later as bookkeeper for G. T. Towne & Co. She married Charles J. Berry of Montpelier, Sept. 12, 1894. Besides her husband, she leaves one son, Foster Leonard; her mother, Mrs. Fannie Foster, both of Montpelier; and four sisters, Mrs. M. L. Fowler of Barre, Mrs. R. W. Putnam of Waterbury, Miss Emma J. Foster of Montpelier and Mrs. R. H. Sibley of East Montpelier.

The funeral will be held from her late home, 34 Liberty street, Montpelier, Sunday at 2 p. m. Rev. J. B. Reardon, pastor of the Universalist church at Barre, of which she was a member, will conduct services.

BRATTLEBORO BOY WOUNDED.

Was Severely Injured While in Action in France on March 17.

Brattleboro, April 5.—John J. Eckels of 22 Cedar street has received a telegram from the adjutant-general's office at Washington, stating that on March 17 his son, Sergt. John J. Eckels, jr., was severely wounded in action.

Sergt. Eckels enlisted at Hartford, Conn., in Co. F, 102d infantry, last June, and was transferred to Co. M of the same regiment in New Haven, and sent to France.

He graduated from the high school here in 1907 and eight years ago went to Hartford. He is 29 years old.

Clarke reiterated Capt. Keene's assertion that no better paid or better fed soldiers are to be found in the world, and that Britain is expecting her subjects over here to aid the mother country in her hour of peril.

After the rally a number of young men called at the stage entrance to confer with members of the mission, with the result that Sergt. Holmes was detailed to remain in Barre for the purpose of advising all who may wish to interrogate him.

To-day Sergt. Holmes enlisted a recruit for the Canadian army and sent him to New York. Others are seriously considering the present opportunity and expect to make a final decision before the officer leaves town.